

AMERICA TO JOIN ALLIES' COUNCIL

Lansing Announces U. S. May Participate in Paris Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—While official announcement is being withheld, it is practically certain that the United States will be represented at the coming conference of all the nations at war against Germany, which probably will be held in Paris.

Secretary Lansing today authorized the statement that it had been decided definitely that there would be a conference and that the United States was considering participating in it, with the possibility that it would do so.

Neutral nations, and particularly those in Europe, must be prepared to share even greater deprivations and burdens necessary by the war under the decision of the recent allied conference at London. Further, they will be required to use their own ships for this trade.

Such is the new blockade formula which must be strictly applied and which will make it impossible for Germany to continue the struggle, said one declaration of the conference.

The extent to which the United States will be influenced by the decisions of the London conference has not been revealed, but that this government is in accord with the decision is evident from the rigid restrictions placed upon exports to the European neutrals from this country.

FINDS GAY WOOER IN HOME FOR AGED

Girl Goes to Wed Handsome Youth of Picture.

Miss Violet M. Davis, 18, golden of hair and pretty, stepped blithely from a train at Southport yesterday after having journeyed from her home at Gold street, Buffalo, to meet her fate. In the case of her dainty wrist watch she wore the picture of an air 24 of 18 as Oscar Wilde sketched in the picture of Dorian Grey.

Now and then she stole a glance at the smiling boy who was soon to claim her for a bride. Across his smooth brow no wrinkle had come, the bloom of innocent and healthy young manhood mantled his face. The picture told the story of a boy at the very foot of life's ladder, leading to the hand of the girl and seeking fame, fortune and wealth in the ascent.

New Ad in Matrimonial Paper.

The young woman acquired the picture as the result of an advertisement placed in a matrimonial paper, in which which James Ploughman sought a helpmeet, and the counterfeiter presentment had been forwarded in reply to a request for some sexual evidence of his being.

Miss Davis's mother accompanied her. At the post office they asked if the owner of the story, boyish face was being sought. The postmaster did not know the face, but he did know the name and he directed the young woman to the Vaudeville home for the aged.

Just as the picture of Dorian Grey had changed in the imagination of the master, so James Ploughman had changed in fact.

The picture recalled that in Wilde's wonderful story the master hung the picture of a beautiful boy, for which he had posed, in his home. As the days went by he imagined that he saw in the picture the lines that Time was chiseling in his own face.

In the avenue leading to the Home for the Aged an old man, whose head had been frosty by the snows of sixty years, was slowly and painfully raking the leaves, and looking aloofly at the multitudes of leaves from the trees added to his toil.

Stormy Time for James.

The years had creased his face like the sides of an alligator and his hair was now a mass of white. He had seen his sunset so long ago that the furrowed lines of his forehead hardly remembered the color scheme.

"Do you know James Ploughman?" asked the eager maiden.

"I am James Ploughman," said the man.

The girl looked at the watch, with its boyish picture. She looked at the man who had passed over the border line of life, seeking a partner in the winning of a world, was an aged taker, sweeping leaves before the door of a Home for the Aged.

When it cleared the young woman was on her way home, with the expenses met by the caretaker. Her picture of Dorian Grey had indeed faded, but it had not been concluded here and there to be attained.

Operators and labor leaders announced that there had been no agreement, though it was hoped some favorable outcome would be reached before long.

SHIP STRIKE'S END DENIED.

Federal Mediator Surprised at Washington Announcement.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 17.—V. Everett Macy, chairman of the Federal Wage Adjustment Board, now in session here, expressed surprise today when informed that the Shipping Board at Washington had announced a settlement of the Portland shipyard strike situation. He said he had not been consulted here and he would not be attained.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—As a result of a misinterpretation of messages from the Federal Wage Adjustment Board Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced today that the shipyard strikes had been settled at Portland as well as at Seattle, Wash. The Adjustment Board is now engaged in an effort to compose the difference between employers and workers at Portland, and Mr. Hurley explained tonight that a message from there relating to the settlement at Seattle led to his error.

Former Ensign, Accused of Being Spy, to Be Tried Here.

EVIDENCE "CONCLUSIVE"

Five Germans Working in Harlem Shipyard Are Interned After Fight.

William J. Dunbar, recently a provisional ensign in the United States Navy and now held here as a "dangerous alien enemy," will be tried for treason and the death penalty will be asked by his prosecutors.

It was said last night by a high Federal official that the Intelligence Bureau of the navy, which has been working industriously on the case, now has a mass of evidence which, it believes, leaves little doubt as to the outcome of the trial.

This official laid stress on that clause in the President's proclamation of April 16, which read: "Resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and are equally subject to its laws."

THE SENATOR'S informant said the courts have held that any one who by any act of publication, statement or information gives or supplies comfort or aid to the enemy is guilty of treason and treason is punishable by death. He went on to say that Dunbar's alleged offenses easily came under this head and that the Government is highly gratified with the work of the Intelligence Bureau and the Department of Justice.

Visited Munition Plants.

From the same source it was learned that Dunbar, who is an accomplished linguist, while teaching French in a Portland, Ore., school, was a frequent visitor to nearby munition plants on the plea of selling engines or other machinery. Even then he was under surveillance, although no explanation was given as to why he was permitted to enter the United States Navy as a commissioned officer.

It was understood last night that Dunbar's case soon will be presented before a Federal Grand Jury. In the event of his indictment he will be placed on trial at once in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court here.

After THE SUN came in possession of the foregoing facts last night, John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, was asked what course he proposed to take in Dunbar's case. Mr. Knox said: "As yet I have received no report on the case."

Dunbar was arrested last Monday night. This was not the first time he was in custody, for he was previously arrested in Washington and let free. This was done by the Government officials in order to procure additional links for his chain of evidence. Every step in the investigation was supervised by the Department of Justice operatives. When he came on to New York the detectives followed him.

Five Aliens Seized Here.

Five German employees of the Charles L. Seabury Shipbuilding Company, 171st street and Harlem River, were seized yesterday by Washington and New York operatives and interned on Ellis Island. The arrests were based on charges that they were violating the provisions of the Espionage Act, which forbids the employment of aliens in plants having direct or indirect bearing on the war situation.

The prisoners are William Sauer, Joseph Schoeppe, Henry Friesenhaus, Richard Herndt and W. Eckerlin. All are mechanics. The shipyard's principal contracts for now are for submarine chasers. It is known here that they are the first arrests made in shipyards since the war began.

The information leading up to the seizure of the quinquette was supplied by the Navy Department. All the evidence is in the navy's possession and very little is known here of the case. Commanding Officer Joseph J. Connelley, Navy Intelligence Bureau at 15 Wall street, said last night he could not discuss the arrests, inasmuch as the Navy Department telephoned from Washington yesterday that no information should be vouchsafed by his bureau in the future unless it had been passed upon at Washington.

Germans Fight Vainly.

Assistant United States District Attorney Knox said he knew nothing of the case except the telegram he received from Washington ordering the arrests. This order he transmitted to the Department of Justice. In the absence of William M. Baker, his assistant, detailed six operatives to go to the shipyards.

From a reliable source it was learned last night that the prisoners strenuously resisted arrest.

At the offices of the Seabury company the cashier said they had been employed as extra men. All but one are listed as Germans, but Schoeppe described himself as a "machinist and an American."

Concert Stars Join Tobacco Fund Bill

THE star programme being arranged by Edward F. Albee for THE SUN Tobacco Fund benefit at the Hippodrome, October 28, gradually is lengthening. The name of Margaret Keyes, the contralto, who made a concert tour with Caruso a few years ago, was added yesterday. Mr. Albee insists he will be satisfied with the cream of the entertainment world.

A great football game is promised when the Stevens Tech. and Naval Air Station eleven meet in Hoboken Saturday. One-third of the proceeds will come to the fund. Stevens defeated Wesleyan last week, and the Tar team also is composed largely of former college gridiron stars.

Coupons and certificates deposited in the boxes in the Elitig cigar stores and the Schulte stores mean many thousands of smokes for the soldiers. Make it a habit to place your tobacco paper in these receptacles.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Read the story on page 6.

Herbert M. Lord Says Organized Effort Has Been Made.

ATTACK ON PATRIOTISM

Some Subscriptions From the Army Found Written in Foreign Language.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Pro-German agents in the United States, according to reports to the Treasury Department, have directed their energies toward defeating the Liberty Loan. Their organized propaganda has borne fruit from Minnesota to Texas, it is asserted, in scattered localities, where weak efforts have been made, not openly but by indirect methods, to discourage subscriptions.

The work of the pro-German agents, officials assert, has been carried on for more than two weeks. Some of the workers have had the temerity, reports to the Treasury indicate, to conduct their operations here in the national Capitol.

Official recognition of the propaganda against the loan was voiced today by Col. Herbert M. Lord, representing the War Department at the war risk insurance conference.

"There has been organized effort," said Col. Lord, who was chairman of today's meeting, "to discourage and defeat the loan."

Patriotism Misrepresented.

This effort, he added, has been made by seeking to misrepresent the patriotism of the National Army. "An official account of the proceedings of the conference, which was behind closed doors, leaked to the public by the Treasury Department reads as follows:

"In convincing refutation of the slander, which was to the effect that the Liberty Loan was a 'German' loan, Col. Lord announced that subscriptions for the army for the loan already aggregated \$25,000,000 and that some of the subscriptions were written in foreign languages."

The announcement caused great enthusiasm among the delegates from the army and navy. Marine Corps and Coast Guard units were present, and many of whom swarmed up to the platform following the address and signed war insurance applications, all of which except for the Liberty Loan were for the war.

Assembled from various sources, the efforts of workers against the loan appear to have been directed along four main lines:

Attempts to discourage prospective buyers of Liberty bonds.

Efforts to prevent certain banks from having the bonds.

The publication in certain newspapers and other mediums of publicity, of editorial and articles which while not directly opposing loan subscriptions tend to discourage buyers.

The prevention, so far as local and sporadic efforts can prevent, of the placing of Liberty Loan posters and other literature where it will be most beneficial.

Personal Plan Method Used.

Attempts to discourage buyers by the personal method have been confined mostly to the East. Instances have been brought to the attention of officials where buyers have been approached, advised not to buy the bonds.

Efforts to prevent banks from handling the bonds have been chiefly in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Missouri and Oklahoma. The president of a Wisconsin bank has advised the Treasury that his deposits, mostly German or of German parentage, have withdrawn many thousands of dollars from his bank because he aided the first Liberty Loan.

To Discourage Calling Off Pickets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The National Woman's party held off pickets, who carried a banner demanding the release of the German prisoners, and other officials will begin here December 6 to decide whether to demonstrate before the White House shall be continued. Four banner carriers were sentenced to six months imprisonment yesterday.

LA FOLLETTE IN ATTACK ON LOAN

Franks 300,000 Copies of Speeches Printed at Expense of U. S.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator La Follette, whose St. Paul speech is now under an investigation by a Senate committee for its alleged treasonable contents, is flooding the country with hundreds of thousands of copies of his speeches in the Senate attacking the war revenue act and virtually predicting the failure of the Liberty Loan.

These speeches he has had printed at the Government printing office and the Government is footing the expense of their circulation. All this is being done at a time when patriotic men all over the country are engaged in trying to get the people to take Liberty bonds.

Information as to what Senator La Follette is doing and of the huge orders he has placed with the Government Printing Office is now in the hands of the Senate investigating committee. It is also being investigated by the Government departments charged with the enforcement of the censorship clause in the trading with the enemy act.

Sidekick Liberty Loan.

In the Senate September 7 Senator La Follette indirectly attacked the Liberty Loan in this manner:

"If we have a policy here which permits the wealth of the country to escape bearing its full proportion of the burdens that war brings to us and should let the people not only consume but also pay for the war, the small amount of taxes which the people pay will be a small contribution to the war effort. The people will have this matter very well worked out in their minds."

The tremendous orders placed by Senator La Follette for the printing of his speeches were put in each envelope and they have been sent to every State in the Union.

Three Orders of 100,000 Each.

On September 12, investigation shows, the Wisconsin Senator placed a rush order at the Government Printing Office for 100,000 copies of his speech on the taxation of income and war profits.

On September 21 he ordered 100,000 copies of his speech on "War Profits—Is It Justified by Spring of an Army of 1,400,000 Men?" and 100,000 copies of his speech on "Free Speech."

The question has now been raised and is under serious consideration by law officers of the Government as to the right of Senator La Follette at this time to make use of the mails under his franking privilege to disseminate matter of a character calculated to deter many from subscribing to the Liberty Loan.

It is the opinion of some here that a State should be held off pickets, who carried a banner demanding the release of the German prisoners, and other officials will begin here December 6 to decide whether to demonstrate before the White House shall be continued. Four banner carriers were sentenced to six months imprisonment yesterday.

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Germans Prepare to Combat U. S. in Air

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Information in the hands of the French General Staff shows that the Germans are making feverish preparations to meet the Americans in the air next spring. The number of German battleplanes is to be doubled during the winter, and airplane and motor factories throughout Germany are being enlarged.

The bombers, which are building great fleets of fighting biplanes and triplanes, remarkable for speed and climbing powers, have taken over the great Perzina plane factories in Schwerin.

For bombing formations heavy three-seater machines are being built to carry nearly a ton of bombs apiece. When loaded they will be able to climb 12,000 feet in 35 minutes.

If Wage Increase Asked Raises Cost Too High Government Will Act.

PRESIDENT TO DECIDE

Reduced Production Laid to Car Shortage—Men Not Blameable.

People Asked to Be More Careful in Use of Fuel While War Lasts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Wage increases agreed upon by operators and miners at a conference here last week may prove the final straw and force the Government to take over and operate the mines. Dr. Harry A. Garfield is now at work figuring the addition to the price of coal the wage demands will make. If this price is too high, he declared tonight, "the Government will take steps to see that the coal is produced." Dr. Garfield indicated clearly that seizure of the mines by the Government was not the only alternative under consideration.

Despite the fact that coal miners in Illinois have walked out waiting to see whether the price to be paid for coal is to be advanced by the Government to a point covering the increased wages demanded by them, which was the condition under which it was granted, Dr. Garfield declared tonight he would not rush into fixing the new coal price. If in the judgment of the President it is necessary to make the coal price exorbitant in order to cover the wage increases demanded by the miners, the Government will take the matter into its own hands.

Dr. Garfield expects to finish his calculation of the advance in prices necessary to cover the wage increases demanded by the miners very shortly. He will then confer with the President, laying before him the price of coal already fixed by his administration and the addition to this price which will be necessary to cover the miners' demands for more pay.

The President will have the final word in determining whether the advanced price is reasonable. It is adjudged to be reasonable, the strikes in Illinois and impending strikes elsewhere will be settled by putting the new price scale into effect.

Warns Operators and Miners.

Dr. Garfield was in conference today with John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who reported that so far the strikes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania were local in character, though they were threatening to spread. He expressed the hope that the men could be induced to return to work.

After the conference Dr. Garfield sent a telegram to operators and miners alike advising them that the Government intended to do most drastically with strikes intended to force a decision on a revision of Government prices to meet wage increases.

The telegram was as follows:

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal are for the most part patriotic and that the burden rests upon them to do their best to meet the needs of the country. It is the duty of the Government to see that the coal is produced and that the miners are paid a fair wage. The Government is not a party to the dispute between the operators and miners, which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States at the present time be allowed to diminish.

If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to do a decision in this dispute, I will use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs."

Indiana and Illinois Men Out.

Mr. White reported that a considerable number of men were out in the Springfield and Peoria districts, in Indiana, and Williamson counties, and in the Belleville district of Illinois. In Indiana, he said, six mines were idle because the men demanded wage increases, and in the Belleville district of Ohio several mines have such an arrangement.

Under the recent agreement reached at a conference here between the operators and men a new wage scale granting substantial increases was agreed upon. The operators first entered into the agreement conditional upon an advance in prices being allowed by the Government. The Fuel Administration refused to consent to such an arrangement, and the operators, according to the administration, finally agreed without that stipulation.

The question of allowing an increase in price for coal produced is in the hands of a committee of the Administration. Fuel Administration officials say the men now striking want the increased wages to take effect immediately instead of at the next pay period, about November 1.

In a statement tonight Dr. Garfield said the Fuel Administration and the railroad are energetically working on the problem of getting more cars to the mines, and that he is not afraid of the coal shortage, which he has estimated at 100,000 tons. He said that whether the increased demand for coal will be met by

AMERICAN ESCAPES KIEL PRISON CAMP

Captives Would Starve But for Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Minister Morris at Stockholm called the State Department today news of the escape of a German prisoner, who had been taken to Kiel, Germany, and who had escaped from a German internment camp at Kiel. He said the American prisoners in Germany would starve except for food sent them by the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

Smith was a horseman on the British steamship "Mormon," captured by the German raider "Mormon," and was carried into Germany just before the United States broke diplomatic relations. No details concerning his escape were given by the Minister.

"Smith stated," said a State Department statement announcing the escape, "that without the food packages sent by the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, prisoners would not be able to live, as the daily food ration consists of a slice of black, sour bread and a drink of cold coffee. For breakfast he had a slice of butter and a half of a warm soup apparently consisting of water and turnips."

RUSSIA TO EXPORT TO U. S.

Merchandise Hitherto Prohibited Now to Be Shipped.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—The Government has authorized the exportation to the United States of all merchandise heretofore prohibited owing to the exigencies of the war.

GREAT HEAR SPRING WATER.—One of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.